of 1000 mld, refurbishment and rehabilitation of the defunct trunk sewer, completion of all the common effluent treatment plants and maximum use of treated sewage for horticulture/agriculture in the absence of dilution capacity in the river.

Illegal construction in Northern ridge in Delhi

3779. SHRI ABU ASIM AZMI :

SHRI AMAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question No. 2103 answered in the Rajya Sabha on the 22nd March, 2002 and state :

(a) whether Government have since received any report from the Central Vigilance Commission regarding the illegal construction in Northern ridge in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what action Government have taken against the official who had ordered the said construction which resulted in the loss of Rs. 2.60 lakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

Poaching of Tigers for Medicines

3780. DR. KARAN SINGH : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a tiger census has been taken recently regarding tigers within the tiger project and also in forests outside the reserves;

(b) if so, what are the results of this census;

(c) whether poaching of tigers for body parts to be used in Chinese medicines has assumed formidable dimensions; and

(d) if so, what steps Government are taking to prevent this illegal trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Tiger estimation

carried out during 2002 in the States as well as in the tiger reserves are given in Statement I and II respectively. (*See* below)

(c) No Sir. The 27 Tiger Reserves and many other Protected Areas in our country form natal habitats harbouring a viable, breeding population of tigers, which have responded well to managerial interventions aimed to foster its recovery. However, some 'spill-over' population from such areas cause man-wild animal interface problems, which at times may result in the mortality of tiger. The body parts of some such animals may also end up in the grey market.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to prevent this illegal trade are as below :

(i) Legal protection has been provided to wild animals including tigers against hunting and commercial exploitation under the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act. 1972.

(ii) Financial and technical help is being extended to the States under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure to provide effective protection to wild animals.

(iii) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.

(iv) Ministry of Home Affairs has written to all State Governments to lend a helping hand to the field formations to curb poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.

(v) A Special Coordination and Enforcement Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Environment and Forests), Government of India for control of poaching and illegal trade in wildlife.

(vi) In the recent meeting of Indian Board on Wildlife, it was resolved to declare the wildlife and forest as a priority sector and fill up all the vacant posts of the frontline staff immediately and also to provide basic infrastructure necessary for efficient discharge of duties by them.

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Statement-I

REGARDING POACHING OF TIGERS FOR MEDICINES

POPULATION OF TIGERS IN THE COUNTRY AS REPORTED BY THE STATES

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1972	1979	1984	1989	1993	1997	2001-02**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Tamil Nadu	33	65	97	95	97	62	60
2.	Maharashtra	160	174	301	417	276	257	238
3.	West Bengal	73	296	352	353	335	361	349
4.	Karnataka	102	156	202	257	305	350	401
5.	Bihar	85	110	138	157	137	103	76
6.	Assam	147	300	376	376	325	458	354
7.	Rajasthan	74	79	96	99	64	58	58
8.	Madhya Pradesh	457	529	786	985	912	927	710
9.	Uttar Pradesh	262	487	698	735	465	475	284
10.	Andhra Pradesh	35	148	164	235	197	171	192
11.	Mizoram	—	65	33	18	28	12	28
12.	Gujarat	8	7	9	9	5	1	Nil
13.	Goa Daman & Diu	—	—	—	2	3	6	5
14.	Orissa	142	173	202	243	226	194	173
15.	Kerala	60	134	89	45	57	73	71
16.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	—	—	—	227
17.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	—	—	—	34
18.	Uttaranchal	—	—	–	–	—	—	251
	TOTAL	1638	2732	3543	4026	3432	3508	3511
19.	Meghalaya	32	35	125	34	53	*	47
20.	Manipur	1	10	6	31	—	*	NR
21.	Tripura	7	6	5	—	—	*	NR
22.	Nagaland	80	102	104	104	83	*	23
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	69	139	219	135	180	*	61***
24.	Sikkim	—	—	2	4	2	*	NR
25.	Haryana	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	189	92	462	308	318		131

N.R. —Not reported by States.

*—Tiger census was not carried out in North East States in 1997.

**under compilation/vetting

***Only for Namdapha Tiger Reserve.

Statement-II

POPULATION OF TIGERS IN THE TIGER RESERVES AS REPORTED BY THE STATES

Sl. No.	Name of the Reserve	1972	1979	1984	1989	1993	1995	1997	2001-02**
1.	Bandipur (Karnataka)	10	39	53	50	66	74	75	82
2.	Corbett (Uttaranchal)	44	84	90	91	123	128	138	137
3.	Kanha (Madhya Pradesh)	43	71	109	97	100	97	114	127
4.	Manas (Assam)	31	69	123	92	81	94	125	65*
5.	Melghat (Maharashtra)	27	63	80	77	72	71	73	73
6.	Palamau (Jharkhand)	22	37	62	55	44	47	44	32
7.	Ranthombore (Rajasthan)	14	25	38	44	36	38	32	35
8.	Similipal (Orissa)	17	65	71	93	95	97	98	99
9.	Sunderbans (West Bengal)	60	205	264	269	251	242	263	245
10.	Periyar (Kerala)	—	34	44	45	30	39	40	36
11.	Sariska (Rajasthan)	—	19	26	19	24	25	24	22
12.	Buxa (West Bengal)	—	—	15	33	29	31	32	31
13.	Indravati (Madhya Pradesh)	—	—	38	28	18	15	15	29
14.	Nagarjunasagar (Andhra Pradesh)	—	—	65	94	44	34	39	67
15.	Namdhapa (Arunachal Pradesh)	–	–	43	47	47	52	57	61
16.	Dudhwa (Uttar Pradesh)	–	–	—	90	94	98	104	76*
17.	Kalakad (Tamil Nadu)	—	—	—	22	17	16	28	27
18.	Valmiki (Bihar)	–	—	—	81	49	N.R.	53	53
19.	Pench (Madhya Pradesh)	—	–	—	—	39	27	29	40
20.	Tadoba (Maharashtra)	—	—	—	—	34	36	42	38
21.	Bandhavgarh (Madhya Pradesh)	—	—	—	—	41	46	46	56
22.	Panna (Madhya Pradesh)	—	—	—	—	25	22	22	31
23.	Dampha (Mizoram)	—	—	—	—	7	4	5	4
24.	Pench (Maharashtra)	—	—	—	—	—10(1994)		—	14
25.	Bhadra (Karnataka)	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	35
26.	Pakhui—Nameri (Arunachal Pradesh—Assam)	—	—	—	—	—	—	43 Nameri	26 Nameri
27.	Bori-Satpura-Pachmari (Madhya Pradesh)	–	—	—	—	30	—	—	35
	TOTAL	268	711	1121	1327	1366	1333	1575	1576

N.R.—Not reported by the State

*Under compilation/vetting